

HARD FIGHTING IS OVER

WORK OF PACIFICATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Roberts' Abandonment of Humane Measures Toward the Boers—Situation in Ashantee.

LONDON, June 23.—Great Britain's army in South Africa is slowly accomplishing the work of pacification. The snoring embers of what once was fierce resistance occasionally flare up, but the hard fighting seems to be pretty near over. The military progress in the Transvaal is scarcely more interesting now than the events in the Orange River colony during the last two months. The provisional proclamation in South Africa, which is expected, indicates that the Boers are rapidly realizing the futility of a further struggle against the British.

One of the noticeable features of the week in South Africa was Lord Roberts' abandonment of humane measures toward the Boers, which he had so long pursued. In spite of the criticism of the British colonists and many officers. The stern vengeance that will now be visited, not only on those who give the Boers passive assistance, but on those who after turning round fail to assist the British arms, favors more of General Kitchener than of "Boas."

Kummad still awaits relief. Governor Hodgson is expected to hold out, but even after the siege ends, little can be done to relieve the natives from the rains and over. In December a punitive expedition with a corps of white troops will probably be sent. The mortality among the officers of Colonel Wilcocks' staff shows how useless it would be to send many white troops until then.

From every capital in Europe and from every news center there is pouring into London an amazingly interesting stream of stories purporting to foretell the action the powers intend to take in regard to China. According to usually well-informed correspondents at Rome, Vienna, Yokohama, Paris and Berlin, the powers are now deliberating as to the advisability of imprisoning the Dowager Empress in China, and are busy arranging the details of the long-looked-for partition of the Celestial Empire. These forecasts bear many evidences of authoritative inspiration. Yet the Associated Press in a position to say they have not a fragment of basis.

Upon the authority of the British Government, it can be declared that no communications have passed between the powers regarding any plan in China, excepting the relief and release of the diplomats shut up in Peking. When that is accomplished, to use the words of a foreign official, "it will be time enough for the nations to discuss the question of their course of action." This official added: "No plan for the eventual settlement of Chinese problems has so far been presented to Great Britain nor even suggested to her."

While Lord Salisbury is too cautious to commit himself to prophesy regarding the outcome of one of the most remarkable events in the history of the world, the Associated Press reports that he is not inclined to believe this Boer outbreak will immediately bring up that most vital of all points, that is, the paramount necessity for European solidarity over the entire Chinese Empire. To quote the Foreign Office official further: "In discussing the utterances of statesmen and the writing of correspondents, one must remember that they are to be gauged by standards of comparative ignorance rather than by comparative knowledge. No European really knows anything about China. Some know less than others, but that is about all that counts. We are not parleying with the other powers, and the other powers are not parleying with us, for the simple reason that we are all ignorant of the conditions we are facing. Unanimously we are trusting to the naval officers on the spot. When they are in a position to report to us the extent of the uprising, they may be able to tell us about all that amounts to a rebellion chiefly confined to the north, whether we are opposed to the whole Chinese people and government. Then it will be feasible, but not until then, for the powers to get together in an attempt to agree on some method of settling forever the Chinese problem."

The first thing is to release our respective diplomats. That, it seems, has not yet been accomplished, and the chief objective, the naval commanders of all nations maintain the present harmony. Great Britain is not anxious for the other powers seem anxious to bring up the question of an eventual settlement, and you may be assured that all the reports of an international agreement on a line of action subsequent to the restoration to safety of the diplomats at Peking are premature and unfounded.

The general trend of the best informed opinion in London seems to be that the opposing interests of China and Russia may in themselves preclude any action, even before the Boer outbreak is stamped out, though neither of them is believed to be willing to go to the extremity of a resort to force. The situation of the all-absorbing topic of the day, one can hear hundreds of opinions from men about equally well posted, yet acutely any of them would be.

A well-known American diplomat, though frankly confessing he is bewildered by the countless possibilities involved, tells the Associated Press he believes it quite probable that the Boers will set off into a struggle between Russia and Japan.

The arrival of the American contingent who are to compete in the Amateur Athletic Association's championship games July 7, has awakened the English sportsmen to the fact that they are likely to lose many laurels. Princeton team looks fit and well. The Syracuse, Pennsylvania, Georgetown, Michigan, Chicago and New York Athletic Club competitors are now awaited.

Of the London Athletic Club team which went over to the United States only one man is likely to show any promise. Secretary Herbert, of the Amateur Athletic Association, was asked by a representative of the Associated Press what he thought were the chances of the British athletes against such an aggregation. He said: "If I see a pretty poor. Up to the last mile, we have no men equal to yours. We have to make allowances for this, and expect all the best men in England will compete. But unfortunately most of the University cracks have accepted army commissions and are away in South Africa. No other foreigners have entered, and, as usual, in sporting matters, the championship lies between England and America."

London is teeming with Americans who find difficulty in getting accommodations at the hotels. On every steamer night cabotage are turned away from the leading metropolitan hostels. Compared with the eagerness of the hotel managers and storekeepers in awaiting the coming of the Americans, the Khawr's arrival in England was merely a trifling incident. Among the American visitors this week was ex-consul-General Collins, who is making a flying trip to England and Ireland on personal business.

The editorials and cablegrams printed here created only a mild sort of interest in the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, as the result was regarded as a foregone conclusion. Though most of the correspondents of the English papers declare President McKinley's re-election certain, the people here are more likely to take keener interest in the Democratic National convention at Kansas City, for by the proceedings there it is

generally thought the strength of the anti-English sentiment in America may be gauged.

The American Bishops taking part in the missionary celebration have won golden opinions for their eloquence and force. Commenting on Bishop Doane's and Bishop Dudley's speeches, the Westminster Gazette, after referring to their wonderful flow of language, says: "One fact that our English speakers simply were not in it, and the rest of the speeches fell rather flat in consequence."

THRIFTY PAUL KRUGER.

Saved His Salary and Made Numerous Profitable Investments.

London Mail. Those who are in the habit of thinking of Mr. Kruger as a mere farmer may be surprised to hear that he is a millionaire at least once. How many times over that sum he has accumulated in his savings it is impossible to say. To begin with, he has the handsome salary as president of £5,000 a year, together with a coffee plantation, which is supposed to be his entertainment money, of £100 a year. Being of a frugal turn of mind, Mr. Kruger has for many years past lived on his coffee money, while out of his Presidential salary he has accumulated a handsome sum. He has succeeded in saving about £150,000 a year. Over and above this Mr. Kruger has many indirect sources of income.

FINE OPENING FOR A PROGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN



THIS IS WHAT PLATT AND QUAY THOUGHT THEY WERE DOING TO ROOSEVELT.

It has been shown that he has a very large interest in the Netherlands Railway, and he also directs the United States consumption of dynamite, as well as several other flourishing monopolies. Mr. Kruger owns over 100 farms in different parts of the Transvaal. Some are productive, others are not.

For instance, in the Rustenburg district many of the best tobacco-growing farms are his, and the leaves from his very handsome rents. His gold-mining farms also brought him in a goodly amount; a few he has sold to the hated Uitlander capitalists, others he retains, or hopes to retain. Comparatively recently a farm he held for some years was floated into a gold-mining company, and although his name does not appear in the list of shareholders, he receives almost the whole of the purchase price in cash. It is said that many of the Transvaal President's safest investments have been made in Holland and Germany. He is likewise reported to be a heavy holder of German consols and French rentes. Personally, Mr. Kruger is not a generous man, and he has never been known to contribute to any of the numerous charities which are being carried on in Johannesburg a few years ago, the Uitlander firms subscribed a magnificent total of about £400,000, to alleviate the distress of the families whose breadwinners were killed. All the victims were either poor Boers, natives or Chinese; literally, not one Englishman suffered. Mr. Kruger has acted as a subscriber, and promised £15. His name was put down on the subscription list for that sum, but, despite continual urging on the part of the secretary, the subscription was never forthcoming.

MYTHICAL FOREIGN ESTATES

How American Gudgeons Are Baited by Foreigners.

Philadelphia Record. There is no form of swindling so alluring to the victim as that in which the existence of mythical foreign estates is the bait. The warning recently issued from the State Department, to the effect that no one should be known officially to have estates in England, or other American claimants was very timely.

There are few methods of swindling in which so much ingenuity is exercised as in this particular form. The proportion of people in the United States whose foreign origin dates back but one or two generations is very large. Such people, as a rule, have many relatives on the other side of the ocean. When, therefore, John Smith receives a letter from seemingly reputable foreign attorneys, stating that his great-grandfather, or some other ancestor, has left him a fortune of several thousand dollars, and that all that is necessary to secure it is to send a power of attorney and certain advance costs, the credulity of the recipient of the letter is readily imposed upon. In many cases the money is sent. That, of course, is the last one heard of either the impostor or the supposed fortune-unless, indeed, as sometimes happens, the swindlers are bold enough to try to bleed the victim a second time.

Moved Farms to Another State.

CHICAGO, June 23.—A special to the Record from Sioux City, Ia., says: When the Sheriff of Dakota County, Neb., was supplied of the work of the 25 South Dakota farmers in digging channels across Ringler's Neck, to make a short cut for the tortuous Missouri River, he immediately dispatched a posse of deputies to stop the unlawful work. Among the members of the posse are bankers and prominent business men. They went fully armed, as it was expected a determined resistance would be made, but they arrived too late. The last farmer had already crossed into South Dakota before the posse came in sight.

White Man Lynched.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Mrs. Joseph Conter, of this city, was criminally assaulted and brutally murdered yesterday in her residence in an isolated neighborhood near Springfield, in Livingston Parish. She was 60 years of age, and related to have considerable money about her place. Frank Gilmore, a white man, who lived about two miles from her house, was caught in the house. His captors said he was ransacking the place. Gilmore claimed he had come to see about some plowing the old lady wanted done. About 2 or 3 men gathered later in the evening and took Gilmore out in the

BOERS CAPTURED MAIL

ALL THEY GOT WERE A LOT OF PRIVATE LETTERS AND STAMPS.

Jameson Talks on the Raid—Kruger Still Holds Out—Pietersburg Will Submit.

LONDON, June 23.—There was almost a total absence of war news from South Africa last night, and the telegrams received lack interest and fail to add to the facts already known. According to a special dispatch from Cape Town it seems that in the recent fight at Sand River the Boers captured 300 mail bags containing a three weeks' accumulation of letters for Lord Roberts' army and 2,000 worth of stamps intended for the use of the troops.

At Kimberley Friday evening Dr. Jameson addressed the electors. He sketched the position of the Rand at the time of the raid, emphasizing the discontent of the working classes who were growling under grievances and the rapid race for gold. He denied that the raid caused racial trouble, and induced the Boers to arm, hampered the Imperial Government. Race feeling, he continued, always existed and armament had already been commenced.

GRANTS FOR VICTORIES.

How England Rewards Her Successful Commanders.

Cassell's Saturday Journal. The Duke of Norfolk, Her Majesty's (late) Postmaster-General, recently severed a link in a chain of history which stretches back to Fiodden Field. In that battle the Duke's ancestor, an ancestor of the Duke, distinguished himself by a feat of arms for which he was awarded a perpetual pension of £40 a year. From year to year, century in and century out, the Duke's descendants have received annually a check for £40 from the British Government; so that Lord Surrey's bravery has cost his country something like £15,800. The Duke of Norfolk has now commuted the pension, letting the country off for £300 cash down.

Trafalgar is one of the brightest names in English history, and it is fitting that the name of Nelson should head the list of rewards. Speaking from a purely business point of view, Lord Nelson will eventually cost the country more in hard cash than any British hero, either on land

THE CITY OF TIEN TSIN

EX-CONSUL READ DESCRIBES THE PLACE AND THE CONSULATES.

American Building Was on Chinese Soil and Was Probably the First Attacked.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Sheridan P. Read, ex-United States Consul at Tien Tsin, discussing the dispatch regarding fighting in this city, said last night: "It is probable that all the representations made by foreign countries have been withdrawn within the British concession, where they will defend the position until the last. There are, no doubt, at least 10,000 British soldiers there, besides a volunteer corps."

"It was not a surprise to me to learn that the American Consulate has been raised, for it is really on Chinese territory. The American Consulate is within the concessions of the various powers. Most of them are in the British concession. Our Consulate, being isolated, could be easily attacked."

"It was planned at the time of the Chinese-Japanese War that, in case of riot, all the foreigners should go to the British concession, and signs were arranged. The American Consul, Mr. Bagdale, has a family of seven persons. It is likely that on the first sign of trouble he packed his archives and moved over to the British concession. The missionaries probably did the same."

"I think it likely the Chinese have mounted artillery on the mud wall about 15 feet wide, which surrounds the city. The wall is six feet wide at the top. The foreigners very likely have drawn a corridor about half a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide. It is a populous district and has substantial buildings. The center of the defense would probably be Gordon Hall. In this district are the German, French, Russian and Japanese, Dutch and Belgian Consulates. A small Hungary is represented by Great Britain."

"The Chinese Military College destroyed by the allies consisted of several very pretentious structures of brick. It was surrounded by intrenchments. There are generally 300 or 300 young men there."

"There is an arsenal about two and a half miles from the foreign concessions, where considerable quantities of ammunition are usually stored. It may be that the bombardment is being conducted from that point."

DETAILS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Russian Troops Resisting the Advance of the Chinese.

LONDON, June 23.—Special dispatches from Shanghai, dated 7:30 P. M. yesterday give additional details of the bombardment of Tien Tsin. It is reported that Tien Tsin has been incessantly bombarded for the last three days. The entire British and French consular buildings have been destroyed. Heavy casualties are reported. The Chinese number at least 10,000 inside the city. While their emissaries crowd the streets, the Chinese are being worked steadily from the walls of the native city. The Consulates all being destroyed, the foreigners flocked to the town hall. The British and French consulates in Tien Tsin are now in the hands of the Chinese. The Russian troops are now intrenched in the depot, resisting the advance, which the enemy is making in overwhelming numbers.

No word has been received from Admiral Seymour, and it is feared that the relief column fared badly. There is an exodus of foreigners from the Yangtze. Khung, says that he had a collision steering for every century the title.

Up to now the Wellington balance sheet shows that the Great Duke has cost the Nation more in honor than the hero of Trafalgar, and the present Duke of Wellington is the last of the line who will profit by his great ancestor's heroism. England has already paid, either to the first Duke or to his descendants, over three quarters of a million sterling. The Duke was granted two annuities of £300 for himself and his next two heirs, and with the present Duke the pension ceases.

The pension of the Duke of Marlborough has cost the country something like a million pounds in hard cash. In 1791 a pension of £2400 a year was granted to the Duke, and the pension continued in existence until 18 years ago, when it was commuted for the sum of £107,780. Up to this time nearly three-quarters of a million sterling has been paid to the Duke and his successors. The present Duke of Marlborough still lives in a house bought for his great ancestor's heroism at the battle of Blenheim, and in addition to this £200,000 was spent on a second palace, which was presented to the Duke by the Government of his day.

Lord Raglan is another peer who has inherited a fortune from the heroism of his ancestor. The bravery of Lord Raglan in the Crimean War has cost the Government a round hundred thousand pounds in pensions to his widow and sons. Lord Raglan died out after the life of the present peer.

The sinking of seven Spanish ships and the capture of a Spanish General 18 years ago are the only events of the war, £2000 a year, which goes to Lord Rodney, whose ancestor, the famous Admiral, relieved Gibraltar in 1782, and was granted the pension for his gallantry. It was originally granted for life, and he died ten years later his bravery would only have cost the country £18,000, but for the fact that after his death an act was passed perpetuating the pension for all time. So that Lord Rodney still receives the money, and the total sum paid up to now is £24,000. Compared with this, the £28,000 which Sir Colin Campbell received for the first relief of Lucknow can hardly be described as extravagant.

Lord Napier, of Magdala, since his accession to the peerage in 1861, has received £20,000 a year, which is the extent of his fortune. He was the hero of the storming of the fort which gave him his title he won for himself and the present Lord a pension of £2000 a year. Before he died Lord Napier was granted an annuity of £44,000 by his brilliant exploits at Magdala.

There are many little oddities in connection with some grants of all which were made by special act of Parliament, as the grant of £20,000 to Lord Kitchener was made last year. The pensions are paid quarterly, and are free from taxation, except one or two cases, where they are subject to income tax. Each act states that the pension must not be transferred, alienated, conveyed, disposed, charged or mortgaged for longer than the life of the possessor. It is interesting, for purposes of comparison, to note that the official rate of compensation for wounds and injuries in war is a Major-General, Colonel, £200; Captain, £100; Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant, £70.

Not a Recent Experiment.

Municipal ownership long ago passed out of the stage of theory and experiment, if, in fact, it ever belonged there. Centuries before America was discovered public ownership of public utilities was highly developed. The City of Rome 800 years ago possessed its splendid baths, its superb aqueducts and other utilities owned and managed by the government.

Montreal's First Printing Press.

Philadelphia Press. The first printing press ever set up in Montreal, was installed in the house of Benjamin Franklin printed in a vault in the Chatou de Ramsey in 1775 for the printing of manifestos to excite Canada to rebellion. The press was afterward restored to its original state, and a tablet will be placed in it in memory of Franklin.

PERUNA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME

DANGEROUS KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

Peruna Creating a National Sensation in the Cure of Chronic Afflictions of the Kidneys.

Mr. John Vance, member of Company I, Seventh-Ohio Infantry, First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, who lives at Hartford City, Ind., in a letter dated June 7, 1899, says: "My kidney trouble is much better. I have improved since I took Peruna. I know what medicine I am using. I recommend Peruna to everybody, and some have commenced to use it. The folks all at once are in a hurry to get it. I can't say that I must be great. In a letter later he says: 'I am still improving in health; people call me well now. I am still using your medicine. People want to know what has done me so much good and I can't say that I must be great.'"

Mr. J. Brake, of Petrolia, Ontario, Canada, writes upon your issue of June 1, 1899, says: "I have a severe attack of Bright's Disease, which brought me so low the doctor said nothing more could be done for me. I began to take Peruna and Manjain, and in three months I was a well man, and have continued so ever since."

The kidneys separate from the blood a peculiar salt known as urea. If this salt is allowed to accumulate in the blood it quickly produces blood poison (uræmia). But, if at the same time the kidneys allow the serum of the blood to escape, it forms a fatal drain to the system (albuminuria). Catarrh of the kidneys will so derange them as to produce both of these dangerous results. If the kidneys fail to excrete the urea from the blood but will allow the serum of the blood to escape with the urine.

If the kidneys are healthy they will excrete the urea and the serum of the blood. The renal veins return the purified blood from the kidneys to the heart.

A book on catarrh, written by Dr. Hartman, will be sent free to any address by the Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

stockholders will suggest a means of distributing a present surplus of \$1,000,000. During the past year the Consolidated Hempus has absorbed practically all the gas and electric light, heat and power companies in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx borough.

Domestic and Foreign Ports. Liverpool, June 23.—Sailed—Etruria, for New York. Antwerp, June 23.—Sailed—Noordland, for New York. Havre, June 23.—Sailed—La Touraine, for New York. New York, June 23.—Sailed—Menominee, for London; Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Werra, for Naples; Furnessia, for Glasgow; Servia, for Liverpool; Patricia, for Hamburg; Thuringia, for Copenhagen. Arrived—La Aquitaine, from Havre. Cherbourg, June 23.—Arrived—Koengen Luise, from New York; Bremen, Sailed—St. Louis, from Southampton, for New York.

A Wealthy Tramp. SALT LAKE, June 23.—A special to the Tribune from Utah, says: A tramp took from the pocket of Dan Graham \$15 or \$20. Graham reported the fact to the Sheriff, who arrested the hobo, and upon being searched the man had upon him, sewed in the lining of his coat, and concealed about his person, \$182 in currency and certificates of deposit on various banks in the State of Washington, besides five dollars in cash, and eight or 10 rings. The man gave his name as Walsh. He was taken to Provo.

Baron Von Ketteler Alive. BERLIN, June 23.—The Chinese Minister here, Lu Hat Houan, today informed the Foreign Office that the German Minister at Peking, Baron Von Ketteler, who, it was reported, had been killed by the Boxers, was safe and well.

Five Children Perished. SOLOMONVILLE, Ariz., June 23.—The residence of Mrs. Collier, at Thatcher, was burned last night, and five small children perished in the flames.

Dragnaths as an Education. Scottish American. There is no game extant which so admirably combines educational and recreational features, or which is in every way so well adapted for a popular and profitable amusement among refined and accomplished classes, as draughts. Its influences are of an elevating character. It not only teaches, but practically enforces the necessity of patience and perseverance, courage and courtesy, self-reliance and self-control. The game is also peculiarly and self-evidently worthy of paternal encouragement, as a knowledge of its incomparable benefits will destroy the taste for demoralizing games of chance.

England's New Patriotic Color. Red, white and blue, though the colors of the Union Jack, were not used generally in England as marks of patriotism before the Queen's diamond jubilee, three years ago. The old colors were red and white, and the innovation is said to be due to some dealer's importing a large stock of French decorations left over from the French national festival. Englishmen are cherishing three colors now, however, as vigorously as though they were Americans or Frenchmen.

Science Throws Light Upon the Cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Recent discoveries indicate that disease is a battle between deadly germs and the corpuscles in the blood. If the corpuscles win, the patient recovers. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the grand reinforcement which makes victory sure. It increases and vitalizes these corpuscles, expels all poisonous germs, neutralizes acids and cures all diseases having their origin in impure blood. Its wonderful cures of acrobats are well known. It absolutely eradicates all traces of this disease. It is equally successful in the cure of rheumatism, malaria, dyspepsia, salt rheum, catarrh, etc. As science makes clearer and clearer the importance of pure blood, so experience is furnishing cumulative evidence that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine money can buy. You should get a bottle TODAY. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA Is sold by all druggists. Price, \$1.

Reports to Paris. PARIS, June 23.—The French Consul-General in China telegraphs under date of June 23, as follows: "The Chinese have bombarded the Tien Tsin Concessions and have destroyed the American Consulate building. A dispatch received here from the French Consul, M. Franco, sent from Yunnan Fu under date of Sunday, June 27, expresses fear of an insurrection against the Manchurians in Yunnan Sen owing to apprehensions of a war. He explains that this is the reason why he is alarmed."

Another telegram dated June 30 announces that the Manchurians have re-established tranquillity in Mong Tse and that the situation in Yunnan Sen was improved. It was stated that the reports from the letter book had succeeded in reaching Mong Tse without having encountered great obstacles and that the four Chinese consuls of participation in the burning of a church and five European houses June 16 had been executed.

Humors of Naval Battle.

KIBI, June 23.—A rumor is current in naval circles here that a German cruiser has forced one Chinese ship ashore and captured another, and that 50 Chinese were killed and 70 wounded.

Gas Trapped in New York.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Press this morning says: Behind the agreement of the gas companies to charge \$1.05 per 1000 cubic feet is a combination of interests, which, if successful, will establish the most powerful gas corporation known to any city of the world. The Consolidated Company, the central concern soon will incorporate the other gas companies for \$100,000,000, the exact figures not being announced. The forthcoming circuit is

Battle Is On

Fight Between Disease Germs and Blood Corpuscles

Science Throws Light Upon the Cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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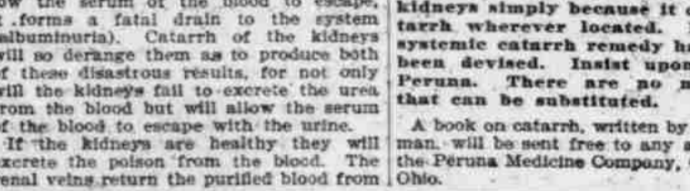
Sleeplessness Cured

Sleeplessness is a serious symptom of nervous collapse and should be taken in hand at once. Opium affords relief at first by deadening the nerves, but this effect is soon lost, meaning increased and dangerous doses, and eventually physical and mental wreck.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is an invaluable remedy for Sleeplessness, and does not contain opiates or narcotics. It is Nature's remedy, made from the salts extracted from the juices of pure, fresh fruits, and induces restful, refreshing sleep, by Nature's own methods. Abbey's Salt enriches the blood, increases the circulation, strengthens the nerves and enables the entire system to relax into perfect slumber. Headache, Constipation and attendant ills are unknown where Abbey's Salt is used. It has a pleasant taste.

D. WAGNER, M.D., 97 Main St., Springfield, Mass., says: "I have used Abbey's Salt recently in Nervous Prostration with Waterworks, Headaches, etc., both of which were controlled by it. After much experience, I heartily recommend it to all physicians as one of our best and most reliable remedies. It has a pleasant taste."

Sold by most druggists or sent by mail, 10c. per bottle. THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., 115 Murray St., New York. Sold free on request.



Abbey's Effervescent Salt

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